

Special Report of the Commissioners of the Treatment of the San Jose Scale.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR ONTARIO:

SIR.—We, the undersigned Commissioners, have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions received from you a few days ago, we have visited a number of orchards in which a series of experiments have been conducted by Inspector Fisher under instructions from your Department, with a view to control and, if possible eradicate the San Jose Scale from those parts of the province in which it has unfortunately gained a foothold.

In these experiments two objects have been aimed at: one, to prevent the rapid development of the scale while the tree is in leaf, with or without fruit, with a view to carry the tree safely through the summer season and preserve the fruit, if any, in a marketable condition. The work under this head is briefly spoken of as "summer treatment." The other object is, if possible to eradicate the scale by the use of more drastic remedies which can be applied with safety only when the tree is bare of foliage. The work under this head is referred to as "winter treatment."

SUMMER TREATMENT.

We inspected the results of "summer treatment" with kerosene emulsion applied at different times from July to September, the emulsion varying in strength from 1 of coal oil in 6 of water, to 1 of coal oil in 4 of water, and also with an emulsion of crude petroleum of strength varying from 1 of crude petroleum in 14 of water, to one of crude petroleum in 9 of water, the emulsions having been made with whale-oil soap in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the gallon of oil in the case of kerosene, and $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. to the gallon of crude petroleum.

We find that by the "summer treatment" the scale has been prevented from increasing rapidly and from spreading from tree to tree while the leaves and the fruit apparently remained uninjured. The best results have been attained by the use of Kerosene emulsion of the strength, 1 part (gallon, pint or any other measure) of oil in 6 parts of water, emulsified with whale-oil soap in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per gallon of oil; and we may add that almost equally good results have been obtained from treatment with an emulsion of crude petroleum, though applied when the weather was unfavorable. The Inspector states that when the weather is favorable, the crude petroleum treatment gives as good results as the Kerosene emulsion, but it involves greater risk of injury to the foliage.

WINTER TREATMENT.

We also inspected a number of trees that were treated in March and April last, which trees bear evidence of having been moderately to excessively infested.

These trees are in rows or groups which were treated with various substances and mixtures:

- (1) 30 lbs. lime, 15 lbs. sulphur, and 10 lbs. salt, in water sufficient to make a total of 30 gallons.
- (2) 22½ lbs. lime, 15 lbs. sulphur, and 10 lbs. salt, in water sufficient to make a total of 30 gallons.
- (3) 30 lbs. lime, and 15 lbs. sulphur, in water sufficient to make a total of 30 gallons.
- (4) 1 gallon of crude petroleum and 1 lb. of whale-oil soap in 4 gallons of water, applied mechanically.
- (5) 2½ lbs. whale-oil soap in 1 gallon of water.
- (6) Hydrocyanic gas-fumigation.

Fairly satisfactory results have been obtained from all of these; but, in our judgment, the most satisfactory—in fact surprisingly satisfactory—results have been obtained from treatment with 30 lbs. of lime and 15 lbs. sulphur in water sufficient to make a total of 30 gallons (No. 3 in the above list)—an apparently safe, effective, and cheap remedy; but the Inspector assures us that its effectiveness depends upon the method of preparing it; and it is, perhaps, needless to add that the application must be so thorough as to cover every part of the tree, to the tip of the utmost twig.

All the trees inspected were in the midst of districts of serious infestation, some of them only a few yards distant from other trees that were thickly encrusted with the scale; and the results clearly prove that by the application of these remedies in summer (July to September) and early spring (March or April), any orchardist who will take the trouble to do the work thoroughly, can control the San Jose Scale so as to keep his trees almost, if not quite, free from injury, even though they are surrounded by infested orchards.

In conclusion, we wish to congratulate the Minister of Agriculture on the results of these experiments and express the hope that all who have San Jose Scale in their Orchards will at once learn how to prepare the mixtures that have proved so effective, and arrange in due time to treat all infested trees with the lime and sulphur mixture in March or April next, and with the Kerosene emulsion any trees on which the Scale suddenly or rapidly develops during the summer months,—continuing the treatment from year to year until the Province is rid of this very destructive pest.

Signed,
JOHN DEARNESS,
W. H. BUNTING, } Commissioners
JAMES MILLS,

St. Catharines, Ont., 28th Oct., 1902.

THE SHODDY QUESTION AGAIN.

My attention has been called to an article entitled "Commissioner Hodson's Shoddy Charges," in the *Clothier and Haberdasher* for November. The opening paragraph of this article is quite misleading, for reasons which I shall point out later. The Editor of the *Clothier* says:—"Dominion Live Stock Commissioner Hodson has published a series of articles with a view of impressing Canadian consumers with the idea that Canadian as well as British and American manufacturers, are constantly practicing the deception of palming off fabrics made almost entirely of cotton or shoddy as genuine, all-wool goods. He charges that the purchasers of meltons, worsteds, dress goods, &c., get neither value, wear or worth for their money, and that the wool growing industry has been ruined."

The fact is that in the articles sent to the press by me, no charges whatsoever were made against Canadian manufacturers of woollen goods. The articles in question were eight in number five of which were portions of an address delivered by Mr. Alfred Mansell, Shrewsbury, England, before the meeting of the International Sheep Breeders' Association at Carlisle, England, in July last; two were made up of discussions following the above address; and the final one prepared by myself, drew attention to the desirability of legislation in Canada to require that imitation woollen goods be sold on their merits. As may be verified by reference to the copies sent out, all of Mr. Mansell's articles were duly credited to him.

Again the *Clothier* says: "To say that the shoddy industry flourishes in Canada to such an extent that it has ruined the wool growing industry is a big statement, and one that is not borne out by facts. Some of the Canadian mills have no machinery at all for working up shoddy, and others use but small quantities of it."

This is very different from the statement actually made by me which was—"The sheep industry in Canada has been steadily declining for years on account of the low prices of wool and the ravages of dogs." One has only to turn to the Statistical Year Book to prove the truth of this. According to the census of 1881 there were in that year 3,048,678 sheep in Canada; in 1891 there were only 2,567,781; the figures for the census of 1901 are not yet available.

The exports of raw wool from Canada in 1901 was 1,043,673 lbs., which is less than in any year from 1868 to 1884. There are no figures available showing the total wool clip of the Dominion, but the clip for Ontario, which was 6,235,036 lbs. in 1894, had fallen to 5,895,921 lbs. in 1900. This does not look as if the sheep-growing industry were prosperous, as it certainly ought to be, considering the suitability of the country for the business.

Although there is no doubt that shoddy is used in Canada, yet I made no reference to that fact. The whole tenor of my article was along the line of demanding that "so-called woollen goods should be sold for just what they are," and "that something should be done to protect our woollen manufacturers against the shoddy products of foreign countries and to improve the condition of the Canadian wool growers." I realize that Canadian manufacturers have been almost compelled to make cheap goods in order to compete with the shoddy products of Yorkshire and other "wills," but I believe that, if foreign as well as domestic fabrics were required by law to be stamped with the relative proportion of the component fabrics, our consumers would soon show a decided preference for honest Canadian goods, to the great advantage of Canadian manufacturers. I do not feel and have not expressed any hostility toward our manufacturers, for I recognize that the producer and the consumer are mutually dependent. The letters from the well known manufacturers, Messrs. Rosamond of Almonte, Ont., and Hewson of Amherst N. S., published by the *Clothier*, only confirm the statements made by Mr. Mansell in his address at Carlisle. Mr. Hewson expresses the situation exactly when he says, in speaking of the difficulty of determining the composition of a fabric,—They, (the ordinary consumers), have to rely almost wholly on the dealer or his clerk for this information, hence we quite agree with the idea that every manufacturer should be called upon to brand his goods under Government regulations so that the consumer may be protected and encouraged to buy such goods as are of pure wool, and the most economical and satisfactory in the long run, for he is always willing to pay a fair price for a bit of pure all-wool goods, provided he is absolutely sure of getting it. We believe this view of the case places the responsibility more where it belongs, and at the same time emphasizes the need of Government regulations, and helps out the deserving farmer who has a right to look to his brother Canadian for a market for his wool.

In conclusion I may say that the *Clothier's* article appears very much like a case of willful misrepresentation of my position in regard to this question. Only a weak case requires such methods to support it.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

CATTLE GUARD CASE.

John I. Graham, of Vandeleur, and George Binnie, of Bannessan, speak on the subject.

What was probably the most thorough discussion of the cattle guard question that has ever taken place occurred at Guelph last Wednesday.

The commissioners appointed by the Government for the purpose of enquiring into this question were in the Royal City on that day. They were met there by C. A. Mallory, president of the Farmers' Association; Major Hood of the Executive of the same; John McGowan, and Hugh Guthrie, two of the members for the county in the Commons; Jas. Tucker, M. P. P., for the west riding; Warden Mulloy, of Wellington County; William McCrae, of South Wellington Farmers' Institute; J. I. Graham, secretary of Centre Grey Institute; George Binnie, secretary for South Grey; J. L. Warren, secretary of Halton Institute; and several members of County Councils and others.

There were no railway representatives present. It was a farmers' hearing, pure and simple; and there was almost complete unanimity in presenting the farmers' side of the case.

GREY'S STRONG DELEGATION.

J. I. Graham, secretary of Centre Grey Farmers' Institute, said he had only been appointed to attend the commission the day before, but he had spent the interval in preparing a statement, based on inquiry, of the extent of the damage caused along ten miles of railway in his neighborhood. This statement was in detail, and showed the loss which had been incurred by each individual, so far as learned. All told, it came to \$2,000, or \$200 for each mile of track. In one case a party in driving from town in the dark had actually turned at the angle formed by the railway crossing, driven up the track, and a horse was killed.

"That," concluded Mr. Graham, as he filed his statement with the commission, "is as full a list as I have been able to prepare in the time at my disposal. That amount of loss has certainly been incurred, and I feel certain the amount is even greater than I have stated."

George Binnie, secretary of South Grey Institute, said no evidence was required as to the inefficiency of the present guards. "That," said he, "is evident to any man who takes the trouble to look at them. Neither is it necessary to present evidence as to the extent of the losses which have been incurred. We can all read of losses every day. What is called for is the strongest possible pressure for a change in the law, so that railways may be made responsible for destruction to the property of farmers resulting from the inefficiency of the guards railways provided now. I do not know of any justification for the existence of this commission even, unless indeed it is to find out what sort of guard will best serve for public protection on lines owned by the Government. What we want here in this Province, where we have no Government railways, is simply a return to the old law under which private railway companies will again be made responsible for injury caused to property belonging to the public. Mr. Guthrie has said that farmers either want the railways to provide a proper guard or else that the railways shall be responsible for the damage caused by reason of the existence of inefficient guards. I go further than that, and say that railways should be made responsible in any case. If they do provide an effective guard, effectiveness will be proven by the guards keeping cattle off the track; if the guard provided is not effective, and cattle do get on the line, then the companies should pay the damages resulting from these conditions. There is nothing unfair in this. The railway companies knew they were undertaking this responsibility when they came to the public asking for the right to build their lines. They should have stood by the obligations they assumed; they should have sought to evade these responsibilities by Act of Parliament. Restore the old conditions; force the railways again to assume the obligations properly resting upon them, and, depend upon it, they will soon find a form of guard that will prove its efficiency.—Weekly Sun.

Barns Burned in Egremont.
On Tuesday afternoon two barns and a stable on the farm, lots 14 and 15, con. 5, Egremont, were destroyed by fire. The farm was bought last June by Mr. John Ross, of Egremont, and was tenanted by Mr. J. R. Dillon. There was only a boy home at the time. Mr. D. being at a neighbor's thrashing, about three-quarters of a mile away. The fire was noticed about one o'clock and Mr. Dillon and a neighbor jumped on horses and got to the scene of the fire as soon as possible, but too late to save much. Out of the large barn they succeeded in getting a seed drill, a cutter and a fanning mill before the flames stopped them. The rest of the implements were consumed with 1500 bushels of threshed grain, 4 cattle and 16 lambs. The origin of the fire is unknown. One theory is that it was set on fire accidentally by hunters. Another is that it was by spontaneous combustion as the fire when first seen was at the corner of the stable where there was a stack that had heated. Mr. Dillon had an insurance of \$800 in the Germania on the contents. Mr. Ross a light insurance in the Howick. The loss of both will be heavy.—Mount Forest Confederate.

Threw Away the Cigar.

"Tom," she said, softly, as she looked trustfully into his eyes.

"What is it, dearest?" he asked, tenderly.

"Don't you think, Tom," she said, slowly, "that you had better throw away that cigar?"

"Do you object to smoke, my dear?" he asked.

"Oh, no, dear Tom; not at all," she replied quickly. "I rather like the smell of a good cigar, but—but"

"But what dearest?"

"But you are so forgetful, Tom, and—and—if you should forget to take the cigar out of your mouth you might—even a slight burn on my cheek, you know, might cause comment."

The cigar was thrown away, and a minute later there was nothing but a bluish on the fair cheek to indicate that Tom had taken a broad hint.

Does Your Baby Cry at Night?

If so, it is well to know the great value of Polson's Nerviline, a household remedy for stomach pains, cramps, toothache, sick headache, and the manifold ills peculiar to children. A few drops of Nerviline in sweetened water makes a pleasant drink and never fails to quickly relieve. Nerviline is as good as the doctor in emergencies and costs only 25c. a bottle. Get Nerviline from your druggist to day.

Then They Rung Off.

"Are you there?"
"Yes."
"Who are you, please?"
"Watt's my name."
"Yes, what's your name?"
"I say my name is Watt. You're Jones?"
"No, I'm Knott."
"Will you tell me your name?"
"Will Knott."
"Why won't you?"
"I say my name is William Knott."
"Oh, I beg your pardon!"
"Then you'll be in this afternoon if I come around, Watt?"
"Certainly, Knott."

Do you wonder they rung off in despair and disgust.

A Surprising Discovery.

You will be surprised in trying Cattarhozone to find how quickly it cures cold in the head. The agreeable, penetrating vapor traverses every air cell and passage of the nose, throat and lungs. In one breath it carries instant death to the millions of germs infesting the respiratory organs and breaks up a cold in ten minutes.

A trial will convince you that Cattarhozone is the most potent, satisfactory and pleasant cure for Colds, Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Trouble. Complete outfit, \$1.00; small size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

HONOR ROLLS.

- S. S. NO. 3, B. & G.
- Sr. IV—Willie Coffield.
- Jr. IV—John Mortley.
- III—Jessie Stewart, Ellen Coffield, Della McAllen.
- II—Beattie Simpson, George Wilson, Willie Bell, Annie Stewart.
- Pt. II Sr.—Sadie Vaughan, Albert McDonald.
- Pt. II Jr.—Alex. Turnbull, Lillian McAllen.
- Sr. I—Addie Twamley.
- Jr. I—Burnie Coffield, George Ledingham.
- A—Viney Mortley, Clifford Mountain, Morrison Smith and Isabel Turnbull aeq.

Nerve Wracked and Insomniac.

Everything goes wrong, head feels heavy and dull, mind is filled with strange forebodings, stomach is out of kilter. You need a good tonic like Ferrazone to bring back your lost appetite and digestion, and cleanse the blood of all impurities. Ferrazone is a wonderful invigorant and strengthener that will banish gloomy depression and quickly restore you to a healthy, vigorous condition of mind and body. Nothing is so good for the sick, weary and debilitated as Ferrazone. Price 50c. per box, at druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston.

Crossing The Bar.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.
But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.
Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;
For tho' from out our bourne of Time
And Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have cross'd the bar.
—Tennyson.

CONSUMPTION Prevented and Cured.

Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

FREE.

Do you cough?
Do your lungs pain you?
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Do you spit up phlegm?
Does your head ache?
Is your appetite bad?
Are your lungs delicate?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale and thin?
Do you lack stamina?
These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.
You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a **FREE TRIAL TREATMENT** and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use. The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.
Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 777 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent. Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

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FULL LINE OF
Sylvester Farming Implements.
Tudhope Cutters.
Toltup Pulpers.
Adam's Waggon and Sleighs.
Clare Stoves and Furnaces.
Robes, Coats, and Rugs, Etc.
Proven Steel Rod Track
A SPECIALTY.
THOS. NOBLE
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All REPAIRING promptly and properly attended to.

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THE
Hanover Conveyancer
OFFERS FOR NOTHING
The First Chance to Buy:
The T. O. Stewart Farm, lot 16, con. 2, W. G. R., Bentinck, 100 acres with about 30 cleared, frame house and other buildings. Said to have a lot of fine hardwood timber.
100 Acres in Bentinck, in excellent state of cultivation, good buildings and fences, good soil, school and church close at hand. Post office on the farm. Owner getting up in years and bound to sell.
The Malcolm Cameron 100 acres above Durham on Garafraux Road.
Money to Loan at very low rates.
Debts Collected, no charge if no money made.
ALL KINDS of business deals negotiated quietly and carefully.
25 years experience. "Always prompt, never negligent."
H. H. MILLER
Lock Drawer 28. HANOVER, ONT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farms for Sale
THREE HUNDRED ACRES, BE-
ing Lot 11 and 12, Con. 1, and Lots 11 and 12, Con. 2, and Lots 13 and 14, Con. 3, N. D. R., Glenelg. Mostly cleared and in first class state of cultivation, well watered. Four miles from Durham, good buildings on all. Will be sold separately or in block on reasonable terms of payment. For further particulars apply to
A. C. BEATON, Bannessan P. O.,
October 20th, 1902. tf.

Farm for Sale.
BEING LOT 9, CON. 14, GLEN-
elg, containing 100 acres—30 acres cleared and in first class state of cultivation, well fenced, well watered, with good frame dwelling and good out buildings. Frame barn 24x64 on stone foundation, another frame barn 25x50. Good bearing orchard of nearly 100 trees, will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. For particulars apply to the owner,
GEORGE LAMB,
Dafer, Mich.
Or at this office.
July 1, 1902. tf.

Farm for Sale.
200 ACRES GOOD LAND, APPLY
TO HUGH MACKAY, Auctioneer, Durham.—3.

Building Lots for Sale.
ANY PERSON WISHING TO PUR-
chase desirable building lots would do well to take a look at John A. Warren's plan of sub-division of Park Lot number Four, north of Chester street, in the Government Survey, of the Town of Durham. Plan can be seen at the office of J. P. Telford, Durham, or at the office of the undersigned. For further particulars apply to
ARCHIBALD DAVIDSON,
Clerk Division Court,
Jan. 20th. 1yr—pd. DURHAM, ONT.

Water Power For Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS
for sale the water power known as
"Hayward's Falls," Glenelg.
NEIL MCKECHNIE, Durham, Ont.
August 19th, 1902. tf.

Farm for Sale.
THE 200 ACRE FARM, KNOWN
as the "McRae Farm," situated in the north end of the Township of Glenelg. There are about 11 acres cleared and suitable for running machinery on. The balance is hardwood bush and supposed to contain over 2000 cords of cordwood. Good frame house and cedar post barn on it. The farm is situated about six miles from Berkeley and ten miles from Durham. This farm will be sold during the next 60 days, and at a bargain. For further particulars or terms of sale call or write to
W. CALDER,
Durham.
Oct. 2nd.—2m.

House & Lot for Sale.
A HOUSE AND LOT ON QUEEN
Street, the property of Mrs. J. L. Browne. The house contains 12 rooms, conveniently situated, and quite new. Will make an excellent boarding house. For particulars apply to
J. L. BROWNE,
July 10th, 1901. tf. Photographer.

Building Lots for Sale.
IN THE TOWN OF DURHAM,
seven building lots on the west side of Albert street, being part of Lots 10 & 11. Also building lots on the east side of Garafraux street, being part of Lots 10 & 11. Now is your time to secure building lots. For further particulars apply to
J. M. HUNTER,
Durham.
April 30th.—tf.

Yorkshire Boar for Service
"SUMMER HILL OAK BIRD"
FARROWED Nov. 26th, 1899, bred by D. C. Flatt & Son, Mill Grove, Ont. 2nd owner W. L. Falkingham Edge Hill, Ont. Sire Look Me Over—2612—(bred by R. G. Marting, Marysville, Ont., dam Summer Hill Holywell Lily 2nd imp.)—3555—(bred by S. Spencer, St. Ives, Eng) by Holywell Dublin (2681) —Holywell Kathleen, by Holywell Squire 2nd (1577) —Holywell Kitty 2nd, by Holywell Jackie (1689) —Holywell Katie, by Holywell Tyke (709) —Smithfield Beauty 8th (834), by Young Subb (379) —Smithfield Beauty 2nd (178), by Samson (127) —Spot (186), by Samson 2nd (119) —Mrs. Nicholas by Jack.
The above will be kept for service at Lot 56, Con. 2, N. D. R., Glenelg.
JAS. ATKINSON, Prop.
Oct. 27th, 1902. tf.

Boar for Service.
THOROUGH-BRED TAMWORTH
—a prize winner at both Toronto and London Exhibitions. For service at Lot 41, Con. 3, E. G. R., Glenelg.
GEO. STAPLES, Edge Hill.
Sept. 23rd. 2m—pd

Short Horn Bulls for Sale.
FOUR YOUNG BULLS FROM
12 to 20 months old. Two reds and two roans choicely bred.
H. PARKER, Durham.
April 14th. tf

Electric Light Notice.
ANY CUSTOMER FOUND USING
any larger power than 16 Candle Power Electric Lamp without first giving the Company due notice of same will be prosecuted. Also after this date all will be charged \$2.00 per 16 Candle Power Lamp installed in building per year, and all Business places \$3.00 per 16 Candle Power Lamp installed in building per year. The above charges will be strictly enforced. Payable monthly.
CRAWFORD & MCINTYRE,
Nov. 10th, 1902. 1m.

District No.

ITEMS OF INTEREST CLIPPED
WRITTEN FROM OUR EX-
Yesterday afternoon
sow owned by Mr. Robt
Inglis Falls, gave birth
twenty-one pigs. On J
2nd last, the same sow p
owner with twenty pigs,
with a lit or of thirteen.
a grand total for the ye
fifty-four little pigs.
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should drop in price.—O
Messrs. Shaw & Ken
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they get two dwelling h
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factory, by Mr. Crawfo
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Mildmay Gazette.
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